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a little longer time be acquired. After breaking and swinging, it is sent to the heckler and hemp dresser, to be prepared for spinning, according to the fineness desired.

"Should the hemp stand for seed, the yarn of it will never be so white, as it is not watered, but only spread on the grass for the benefit of the dews; it will not be improper to observe in this case, after it is tied in bundles it is set up like wheat in shocks, till the seed will freely shed, and then threshed out.

"As you requested, I inquired, if a rich sand would answer for the cultivation of hemp; and whether wheat might be sown after it. Both these questions were answered in the negative.*

The reason assigned against the wheat was, the richness of the land would make it run to straw. Oats is the general crop after hemp.— Turnips sown immediately after it, have answered tolerably well."

To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.

SIR,
 ON the arrival of the Belfast Almanack, for the year 1809 at this place, I purchased one, as I generally do, being conscious of the utility of such publications. Celestial phenomena, *viz.* Solar and Lunar Eclipses, Moon's Phases, &c. were the object of my first perusal, by which I found that on the 29th and 30th days of April next, there will be a Lunar eclipse. A few days ago I was in company with a gentleman who was passing through this town, who had a copy of the Gentleman's Almanack. On looking over it, I saw that on the 29th and 30th days of April next there will be a *Solar* eclipse, not a *Lunar*, as stated in the Belfast Almanack. If some of your Astronomical cor-

* It is common to sow wheat after hemp in various parts of this kingdom, and also in France; and it is reckoned one of the best preparations for that grain; but upon a rich black mould, the observation of this gentleman is probably very just. I have seen very fine hemp on good sands. A.Y.

respondents would be so kind as to let me know if either, or which, of the Almanacks is correct, they would oblige

INQUIRER.

Cushendall, February 20, 1809.

To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.

SIR,

ON receiving your Magazine for January, I was much surprised on seeing such a gross error, as appears in printing my account of Carrickfergus; namely, such a large portion left out entirely. Supposing it to have been lost, I send you the part that is left out, hoping you will insert it in your Magazine for February.

S.M.S.

The following should precede the article in p. 24, of last No.

Three miles north of the town, is a large lake of fresh water, called Lough-morn, about a mile and a quarter long, and upwards of half a mile broad; very little water runs into it, but a stream runs out, which turns a cotton mill;* its water is supposed to be formed by a large spring near its centre, as there is no appearance of any near its margin. The water is very pure and is well stored with pike and eels of a large size. Near this has been lately built a Meeting-house, belonging to that sect of Dissenters called Covenanters, or Mountain-men. Two miles West of this lough,† on the top of a hill

* Besides the above-mentioned stream, about a mile from this lough, towards the town, at a place called Sulla-tober is a very large spring of water, which turns a cotton-mill in the driest season; it is supposed to be a part of the water of this lough, which has a subterraneous passage thither.

† Concerning its origin there is the following absurd tradition: That it was once a large town, when one evening an old man came into it seeking a lodging, and being refused by several people he said "although it was a town then, it would be a lough ere morn." He instantly left the town and retired to an adjacent hill; the people were soon alarmed by the ground shaking, and eels rising about the hearth-stones! when lo! in an instant the town sunk to rise no more; and it has since been called Lough-morn.